The Evening Times

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1901. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

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Circulation Statement.

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Daily average (Sunday, 20,218, excepted).. 39,543

Germany and Margarita Island.

We observe that some of the German Zeitung" in particular is bitter in its make due allowance for the commercial quality which may be suspected in some of the "Herald's" news enterprises. It is interested, for example, in the circulation and patronage of its Paris edition, and there is perhaps no better road to press popularity in the French capital than that of unkindness to Ger- ing to our Charge d'Affaires in that cit many. Over here, its utterances are understood in the light of that consideration and do not make the impression that the German papers perhaps imag-

Let us suppose for a moment that the "Herald" is right, and that the Kaiser's cruiser has been surveying Margarita Island with a view to making it a coaling station. Why should not he do so if he wants to? Is the Monroe Doctrine in the way? Probably it ought to be, but is it? If we are correctly informed, our State Department is willing to condone our defiance by Great Britain in establishing the Crown Colony of British Honduras in violation of the clear terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. We permitted England to laugh at the Monroe Doctrine and in our face then; why may not Germany fancy that we would be equally complacent in another case?

On one point, and without reference to Germany any more than to other first-class Powers, the alarmists are right enough. We shall not be permitted to wage economic war on the rest ed in fact, the marchers would have been of the world forever, without encoun- met by other marchers, in uniform and tering resistance, and if we go on capturing European home markets we may be sure that one result, and a necessary one, will be that Europe will turn to South America as the only hope for fresh markets and fresh homes for a at Harvard they overdo the thing. They population which is even now pressing raise thousands of dollars for athletics, ngerously upon the possibilities of food supply. It goes without saying that, in case we are to pursue a deg-inthe-manger policy in the Western Hemisphere, refusing to do anything for the development under civilization of the countries of the Southern Con-tinent, and equally refusing to allow Hanna, whom he considers the easiest of the countries of the Southern Conothers to enjoy their untold resources and opportunities, we shall need a very large navy, and we cannot be too quick about getting it.

Slow Progress in China.

In the Council of Envoys sitting at Pekin there are eleven representatives of as many sovereign States. All of these Governments have to be consult ed upon every important point discussed. Although the ministers are called plenipotentiaries they are actually unrth talking abou save ad referendum. So there is a weary time of it, and snail's progress for all concerned. Neither the inden nity question, nor that of raising the money with which to pay it is settled as yet. Both this country and England are strongly opposed to the proposition to increase the Chinese maritime customs duties, which are now five per cent ad valorem on all goods. These taxes, however, are payable in silver and so on a gold basis the Chinese Govment derives only an actual revenu of two and a half per cent. It is pro posed by a majority of the ministers to increase the tariff to at least ten per cent ad valorem, and possibly to more than that. Ten per cent would merely make the revenue actually what it now

Here there is a well-defined clashin of Interests. American and British trade alone would be seriously dam aged by a resort to higher duties, while Germany, Austria, Italy, and the smaller States see in them the readiest means of finding security for the principal and interest of the debt which China is about to assume. Russia, secure in Manchuria and the Laoting Peninsula, is probably indifferent on the subject, but would perhaps be likely to throw her weight in the scale against her ancient enemy. It looks very much as if the representations of our Commis sioner would be unavailing. He has a tough task in the premises. Unless he can demonstrate the feasibility of some alternative scheme of taxation, he will not stand much chance of a respectful hearing on this question.

Various European Cabinets are acting as if they believed that the indemnity question would be disposed of be fore long, and plans are already being matured for the simultaneous withdrawal of all the allied forces, under the direction of Count von Waldersee The garrisons between Pekin and the coast will remain until China has demonstrated her ability to pay, and her good faith. After that the civilized armies will be represented only by small legation guards. The hope is general that the day of departure may be hast ened. Everybody is sick of this China business; and of late it has been grow-

ing deadly monotonous. A New British Treaty.

The report today that a preliminar draft of a new Canal Treaty with Great Britain was placed in the hands Lord Pauncefote some days ago by Mr. Hay need not occasion any surprise Something of the kind was to be expected prior to the Ambassador's holiday visit to his native country.

Ever since the adjournment of Congress the Secretary of State has been trying to ascertain just how far the Senate could be counted on to ratify a

ified Hay-Pauncefote Treaty would go lown. It is understood that the sugges ions offered by Mr. Hay, as a resul of his Senate investigation, include the neutrality of the canal, the same to b guaranteed solely by the United States This proposition certainly is an im provement upon the neutrality provi sion of the former agreement. Some the prohibitions of the Clayton-Bulwe Treaty, it is said, are to be revived, es pecially that one relating to the acuisition of territory, and the coloniz ng or exercising sovereignty in Cen ral America.

This, too, we might expect. But the offensiveness of the provision is by n means mended by that fact. It is ad ding insult to injury for England to insist upon such a contract, when she herself violated the identical undertaking, and thereby destroyed the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention in 1862, assuming that it had been valid before. But much is hoped from the servility of a Senate more Republican than during the late Congress, and perhans likely to be dazzled by the lobby possibilities of great schemes like th Subsidy bill, the Panama job, and per newspapers are not a litle excited and haps something rich connected with angry over the exploitation of the al- the Cuban debt. So it may be that our leged Margarita Island incident by the Upper House will be placable, and not "New York Herald." The "Kolnische make much fuss over a practical res urrection of the Clayton-Bulwer about comments. Perhaps its editor does not ination, or find a great deal of fault offered to add Pyramid Harbor to the us by England.

> A pleasant little incident just reporte and to others, to be as gentle and amiab as possible in dunning Abdul Hamid for the payment of missionary and other claims. It is said that he has shot and killed his family physician for hurting him while dressing his off ear. If his feelings were to be hurt by a creditor's agent the result very likely would be the It was a queer way to treat a faithful doctor. We do things better in republics. We make him a major general and a Gov

The House of Commons was dragooned nto passing the export coal tax last night by a Government majority of one hundred and six. The Lords will growl and possi-bly swear a little, but they will also take their medicine. Then we shall not have to wait long before learning whether a shilling a ton difference is going to be enough to let England out of the Mediterranean and ourselves in.

It was rather a bold and sensational scheme to have twenty-five thousand Pennsylvania miners march on the Legislature at Harrisburg and scare it into passing certain measures much desired by armed.

There is a modicum of sense in the criti-cism of college athletics made by a Boston clergyman in a ministers' meeting yester-day. Among other things, he said: "Out and then invite the people who are the most in need of physical training to sit on wet benches and smoke cigarettes, and There is more truth than see the games." poetry in that indictment.

Mr Perry Heath has blossomed out in man in America to elect President in 1994. Of course it may not be true just because Of course it may not be true just because Mr. Heath thinks it is, and everybody may not agree with him. The partiality of strong friendship is no doubt his excuseand a kind of vague idea that an alliterative ticket bearing the legend "Henna and Heath" would look nicely on the campaign banners four years hence.

AMERICAN TRADE EXPANSION.

The Views of Dr. Meade, of Pennsylvania University.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Dr. Edward

Meade, of the University of Pennsylvania. n an address yesterday, said that the United States ought to exercise control This would have some opposition he

hat suggested by Cecil Rhodes, that the United States must control this hemis-ohere as far south as Cape Horn. It may violate some of our ideas and precedents, but our trade demands it. We are not rohibited because of the Declaration of ndependence, for this consists of rhetorial phrases merely. It was made for anention on the part of America. It cleared the way. In the process of time, our Government will step in, as it should now in Venezuela and protect property and lives of American investors. South America is the economic complement of the United States and I look to see the time when we will control either directly or indirectly the large portion of South America. The Philippines should be givout because they belong to another ec

The Party in Distress. rom the Columbus, Ohio, Press Post.

With Statesman Grosvenor advocating an in-ome tax and Statesman Babcock pleading for ree trade in iron and steel and Statesman Dick reaching up Government ownership of tele-raphs and railroads, the grand old party is pre-aring to hang out signals of distress. Evidences of Unfitness? (From the Rochester Herald.)

McLaurin's Democracy. Senator McLaurin's Democracy receives the early commendation of the Administration. This calculated to make it difficult for Senator Mc-aurin to secure admission to a council made up

Danger in Disturbance.

(From the Albany Argus.) The Dingley tariff is, as Hanna says, "balanced on scientific principles." Every fellow got his share of the swag, scientifically distributed, and "it must not be disturbed" for obvious reasons. If one of the brethren is despoiled of his share

The Court's Delay.

It is very doubtful now if the Porto Ric vill be decided before the island comes i

An Existing Necessity.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.) Sepate could be counted on to ratify a convention such as the British Government would sign. He seems to have satisfied himself that a somewhat mod-

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 4.-Although he Presidential train is now over half vay across Texas, the visit to New Orins is still a topic of discussion, and is doubtful if there will be anything ore interesting during the trip than the ection of and entertainment in the

We are thirty-five minutes late," said ne division superintendent of the Illi-pis Central Railroad, as the Presidential ain was about to pull out of Jackson, ass. The superintendent was much disirbed, and his manner indicated his unsiness, for punctuality is one of the ssentials of safety to the President's

"I'll guarantee, nevertheless, that we to into New Orleans on schedule time," eplied the engineer of No. 217. And he kept his word. During the last half of the run of 183 miles, the train made fiftyeight miles in fifty-five minutes through the rich lowlands of the southern Mississippi and Yazoo Valleys. The spreading palmettos and the great cypresses with the long strands of Spanish moss sweeping from limb to limb and from ree to tree seemed to wave a welcomwhich was only an advance indication f what was to be encountered in the rescent City. It was the first time that a President of the United States, while holding the reins of office, had ever vis-ited this metropolis of the South, and it little wonder, therefore, that there ere committees and bands, soldiers and ailors, patriotic societies and cadets, and tens of thousands of citizens waiting to if it should transpire that Mr. Hay has greet Mr. McKinley and to do him honor The city was in its holiday dress. At Alaskan Porcupine District stolen from first it was thought well to display the ecorations of the merry monarch of the Mardi Gras. But the most prominent feature of these ornamentations was the crown, and, in view of the prevalent disussion of imperialism, it was decided that such ostentation would be unwise Nevertheless, there were flags and bunt-

ing, banners and color everywhere. It was not alone in these, however, or the enthusiasm manifested, that the President was interested, but also, perhaps more so, in this picturesque city itself, its antiquity and its novelty, its quaint cuswithal, its bustling activity and progres

enjoys the distinction of being unlike any other American municipality. Its characteristics, have made it famous. It pre sents at once the hustle and thrift of a modern metropolis and the sommolent, easy-going, leisurely methods of two centuries ago. Between old and new New Orleans, divided by Canal Street, the main thoroughfare, as wide as Pennsylvania Avenue and traversed by four street railway tracks, there is a marked difference.

street rallway tracks, there is a marked difference.

During all his long trip to the Pacific Coast and return the President will probably be no more interested in anything than he was in the strange sights witnessed in New Orleans. He saw a cosmopolitan city, some French, Spanish, Italian, Creole, Anglo-Saxon, but all intensely American. He drove up broad St. Charles Avenue paved with asphalt and shaded with the tropical trees, and saw the imposing residences, the handsome homes of the wealthy, surrounded by spacious green lawns, studded with blooming rose bushes, beautiful flower beds, waving banana trees, sweet magnolias, and stately palms, like gardens of paradise. Men, women, and children in their light summer attire lined either side of the street, and gave him a royal cheer.

Then he crossed Canal Street and the scene was changed, and such a contrast. It was practically a transition from the twentieth to the beginning of the eighteenth century; a passing from the modern to the ancient. Down Rampart Street to Espanade Avenue, crossing the long, narrow streets, some of them so narrow that they would scarely make a respectable Espanade Avenue, crossing the long, narrow that they would scarely make a respectable slidewalk, with their queer French and Spaulsh names, the President drove, and then up Espanade Avenue broad and well-shaded, and thence back to the Cabido, and thence back to the Cabido, and thence back to the Cabido, standed, and thence back to the Cabido, standed, and thence back to the Cabido, standed, and the standed and

meer-looking structures built of material over the trade of South America. He imported from Europe, with their over-said the natural outlet for United States hanging balconies, which were the resttrade was South America and that as dences of the fashionable set during the oon as capitalists like Mr. Morgan and old regimes. There is scarcely a house in Mr. Rockefeller finished their deals for the French section that has not these the control of trade, they would turn their comfortable balconies, where on the long attention to South America and take steps summer evenings the people sit and sip that would practically lead to a control their wines and talk of the deeds of their of the Governments of those countries. grandfathers and the days of long ago. From these balconies the beautiful Creole From these balconies the beautiful Creole maidens looked down upon the President, bowed and smiled, fluttered their hand-kerchiefs, or waved their artistically decorated fans. Then along the narrow streets, paved with huge, rough blocks of stone, were hundreds of other houses characteristic of the section, with long heavy iron blinds swinging on handmade hinges which creaked as the President passed, and occasionally through a small aperture could be seen the withered face of seme old Creole woman, too much awed to show herself upon so auspicious an occasion. Here and there the party passed, an unpretentious-looking little building pointed out as one of the famous French granurants of New Orleans. For instance, there was Antoine's, on St. Louis Street, off Royal, typical of half a dozen others of its class, strictly Bohemian. Not to have dined at Antoine's is almost equivalent to never having visited the Crescent City; certainly not the Prench quarter. Not to have eaten a boulliabaisse or a tomato a la Jules Caesar or have drunken a broulo is to have denied the appetite its most supreme gratification. d the appetite its most supreme grati

It will be an unfortunate day for New orleans when the onward march of prog-ess shall have encroached upon the limits of this quaint old portion of the town, when it shall have become modernized, when its queer little shops shall be diswhen its queer little shops shall be displaced by large stores, its old-fashioned dwellings by residences with all modern improvements, when its peculiar population shall have become assimilated with other and less sentimental races. Then New Orleans will be commonplace; it will have lost its charm for the thousands of visitors who go there to see the Mardi Gras. Then its romance will remain but a memory, and the city will be not unlike any other.

The President sat upon the rear platorm of the Olympia as it was being ferried across the Mississippi to that part of New Orleans known as Algiers. His eve swept the crescent for many miles, beyond which stretches the broad panorama of the city. In the foreground he saw the mighty masts of scores of ocean saw the mighty masts of scores of occangoing ships flying the flags of many nations laden with cotton preparing to sail
with their freight for the factories of
Lowell, Leeds, and Manchester to feed
the busy spindles which transform the
fleece of the Southern fields into snowy
fabries; other white river steamers which
carry the commerce of the Mississippi
Valley; on the wide levees big brawny
Italian and nearo stevedores handling 500pound cotton bales and mammoth hogsheads of sugar with the agility and ease
with which an athlete handles his dumbbells. In the distance he looked down
upon the city which is really below the
river, whose waters are kept back by the
mighty levees constructed at the cost of
millions of dollars.

It was a pretty sight with the setting
sun shining on the water. Then the ferry
drew up at the wharf at Algiers, where
the Government is preparing to spend
several millions of dollars. In the construction of a drydock A moment later
an engine of the Southern Pacific had
been attached and, as darkness fell, the
President was gilding along the bayous
of lower Louislana on his way to Texas.

CONTENTS OF THE YEARBOOK.

An Outline by Editor Hill, of the Agricultural Department.

"Five hundred thousand copies of the Vearbook' are printed annually," said George William Hill, editor of the Publication Office of the Department of Agriculture, this morning. "Of this number 30,000 copies are allotted to the department, the remaining 470,000 being distributed to members of Congress. Fif-teen thousand copies are held for distribution to the correspondents of the Divi-sion of Statistics and 15,000 are assigned for distribution to libraries, scientific soer public institutions, as well as to correspondents of other bureaus and divi-sions of the department. The correspondents on the lists of the Division of Statistics aggregate more than 250,000, and the distribution of the 'Yearbook' to correspondents of that division is necessarily restricted to the regular county and township correspondents and State

gents' aids reporting monthly. "Persons who are not reporting regularly to any branch of this department should apply to their Congressman for

"The 'Yearbook' is sent only by regisered mail, and in all cases direct to the erson for whom intended. Copies canot be sent to anyone for redistribution

partment, rendering as they do faithful and efficient services for which no compensation can be made, are entitled to every consideration in the distribution of publications, but, at the same time, their attention is called to the fact that the number of copies available to us is entirely inadequate to meet the demand and that applications in excess of the di-

report, and county and township correspondents should apply direct to the Sta-

ment, lists of which are published from time to time."

In the preface to the "Yearbook," which now is in the printer's hand and will be issued in the course of a few weeks, Mr. Hill says: "In spite of efforts toward diminishing the somewhat inconvenient bulk of the 'Yearbook,' the present edition contains as many pages as its predecessors, and is more profusely illustrated. This volume, however, contains, besides the report of the Secretary and the appendix, thirty-one articles, five more than the report of the Secretary and the appendix, thirty-one articles, five more than last year. With one exception, every article was prepared by an employe of the department, and each division of original work is represented by one or more articles. Every article, moreover, except those prepared in the Division of Publications, covers some important line of work carried on in the bureau, division, or office from which it emanated. Thus, the Yearbook for 1900 differs from some of its predecessors, which were more specially decayed.

Commotion in Constantinople Over

PHILIPPOPOLIS, May 7.- The diffiurkish officials for the distribution of

County, Va.

Gambling in Stocks.

(From the Pittsburg Dispute

A Business Proposition.

In the resolutions of the good at New Orleans is a request to the ministers of the gospel to preach a series of semions on the necessities of good roads. There is nothing out of the way in that. Ministers like good congregations and they are much more easily procured a good roads community than in a community than in a community.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"There has been a revolution in the drug business in the past twenty-five years," remarked a well-known druggist last evening. "The drug store of today is as different from the one of a quarter of a century ago as day is from night. When I started in business I dealt almost ex several lines of articles, and during th summer months I ran a modest soda wa-ter fountain. The drug business was profitable then. Stores were not kept open all night or even until midnight beor distribution to libraries, scientific so-leties, agricultural associations and othpetition in prices on patent medicines, such as mark the business today. Nor did we have to compete with large de-

partment stores, as we do now.
"In every city in the country that supports department stores, you will find a and which is conducted simply and solely as a drawing card. Today our drug stores a drawing card. Today our drug stores are equipped with almost everything pertaining to the hygienic wants of the human family. And the competition we are forced to meet is something fierce. There copies of this publication, as they are supplied with copies to fill this particular want. ers of the standard high-price patent med-icines still adhere to the old retail price so far as advertising purposes are con-cerned, but the purchaser now buys the same article anywhere from 15 to 50 per

not be sent to anyone for redistribution, and only one copy will be sent to any one individual. The large number of orders received and the labor involved in mailing and registering necessarily cause some delay in forwarding, and applicants should wait a reasonable length of time before calling attention to the fact that their requests have not yet been honored.

"The number of copies which is available for distribution by the department is about the same as some twelve years ago; there has actually been no increase in our allowance in that respect, although we are doing many times the amount of business done then and have many times as many correspondents as then. Our allotment does not ordinarily cover the demand, and requisitions can be filled only so long as the supply lasts. I realize that the correspondents of the department, rendering as they do faithful and efficient services for which no com-

Washington, with its parks, has all the new floral beauties, but Georgetown has the flower glories that come with old age. A trip through West Washington is well worth while at this time of year, if only to take a view of the fine old creepers and the flowering vines. The old settlers of the flowering vines. The old settlers of Georgetown knew what they were doing when they planted their wistaria. They were planting for posterity, and if some real estate agent or city improver with a and that applications in excessity be Georgetown knew what they wite using sallotment must of necessity be when they planted their wistaria. They "I would advise that State agents aids should apply to the agents to whom they should apply and township correupon which the vines have grown, pes spondents should apply direct to the Statisician. This rule should be followed in applying not only for 'Yearbooks,' but also for all publications of the department, lists of which are published from time to time.'

ormation on all subjects pertaining to is life and work.

"While the limits of the appendix will make it absolutely necessary to confine his directory to associations which are ither National or State, it is earnestly lesired to make it, with this restriction, is complete as possible, and the officers of all agricultural, borticultural, live tock, and other associations, established in the interest of agriculture are cordially invited to avail themselves of an opportunity for record in a publication, which yearly finds its way into the homes of a half million farmers.

"A new feature of the appendix is the sublication of requirements for admission to the agricultural departments of the land-grant colleges, and the cost of the dand-grant colleges and the cost of the dand-grant colleges, and the cost of the dand-grant colleges. The rope jumping college the colleges and the cost of the dand-grant colleges, and the cost of the dand-grant colleges, and the cost of the dand-grant colleges. The rope jumping care the children who jump rope is their tender age. The rope jumping college the colleges and the cost of the dand-grant colleges.

Men who are familiar with the con the mails. The Ambassadors protested dition of President Diaz, of the Mexican and directed the customs officials to keep Republic, have never had the slightest. the bags and to deliver them only to a lidea that there would be a meeting be-European agent. tween him and President McKinley. They have taken it for granted that there would be some excuse offered for the fair has caused much commotion.

The Turkish censor suppresses all deali de-ing present at El Paso, and so the an-nouncement that he was detained in Mex-ico City because of congress being in session, has caused no surprise. It was only Heavy Losses Sustained in Patrick the expected thing, and the excuse was the best that could be offered under the circumstances.

County, Va.

DANVILLE, Va., May 7.—Fires are raging in Patrick county and are spearding ashes broadcast over the mountain side. Farmhouses, orchards, and fences are being wiped out of existence.

The fires originated in Shockley's new grounds Saturday, and spread thence to Bull Mountain, where the wird divided the flames, sending the blaze in opposite directions to No Business and Carrer's Mountain, where it caused fearful havo. Many of the poor laborers lost their luus in the flames.

B. W. Woodward's commissary and sawmill, valued at \$2.009, was destroyed. There is practically no insurance on the triber. The damage is over \$200,000, and the fire was still burning, according to tolegrams received here, last last evening. Thee't win of Stuart is hidden in smoke.

Gambling in Stocks.

An Author and a Census Enumerato (From the London Express.)

A Forgotten Point. (From the Birmingham Age-Herald.)

When Mr. McKinley said that maxims are not so important as markets, he should have added that one price for the foreign buyer and a differ-ent one for the domestic buyer is neither honest

THE MANUFACTURE OF STONE.

Plants Established in Europe and in South Africa. Concerning the manufacture of stone Montreal, John L. Bittinger, the United States Consul General there, writes to the State Department. States writes

England, and on the Continent of Eucope. Speaking of the manner of manu acturing this stone, Mr. Bittinger says "Quartzose sand is first dried by being eated; it is then thoroughly mixed with hydraulic lime in the proportion of about the former. This mixture, still in a dry condition, is packed into very strong molds of any desired shape, the filled molds being subsequently built up in a steel frame or box. The latter is conveyed by tramway to an immense steel cy-linder, inside of which it is placed, the cylinder now being closed and the door strongly bolted. Water near the boiling point is then admitted until the cylinder is full, and an indicated pressure of from sixty to seventy pounds maintained. The water is kept in a highly heated condition by steam coils running along the

length of the cylinder inside.
"On the admission of the boiling wa ter, the hydraulic lime in the molds commences to slake, and the pressure main tained assists in forcing the water into the sand and lime mixture so as to bring about complete slaking throughout the mass. The mixture being confined in strong molds, it follows that the expansion of the material con sequent on slaking is not allowed fre play, so that immense pressure is set up within the material itself, which tends to render it much more compact than might otherwise he the case

"It is important that as little air as possible should be admitted into the cylin der during the slaking; this is why the water is admitted at boiling point and the temperature kept up by steam coils instead of live steam injected direct into the water.

"When the lime is thoroughly slaked the pressure and temperature are gradually lessened and the material is allowed to cool slowly. When the cylinder is opened, the mixture is found to be converted into solid stone. The latter is in a wet condition and becomes harder in the course of twenty-four hours. The whole operation, from the packing of the cylinder to the withdrawal of the molds, occupies about fifty hours.

"The manufactured stone and bricks

HUNGARY WANTS FACTORIES. The Industrial Situation in That Country Rapidly Changing.

The State Department has received from Frank W. Mahin, the United States Consul at Reichenberg, Hungary, an in-teresting report on the industrial situation in that country. He says the indus-trial complexion of Rungary is rapidly

some large flax and cotton spin-

THE COMMERCE OF SUDAN. America Not in the List of Countries

Selling Goods There. The State Department has received the following from Richard Guenther, the United States Consul General at Frank-

blication of requirements for admission to the agricultural departments of land-grant colleges, and the cost of endance. As the Yearbook' goes into hands of many farmers whose sonsy be desirous of attending college, it is given this article will be found very ful."

FOREIGN MAIL SEIZED.

umotion in Constantinople Over the Sultan's Order.

HLIPPOPOLIS, May 7.—The diffigure of the Sultan's Order.

HLIPPOPOLIS, May 7.—The diffigure of the Sultan's Order.

HLIPPOPOLIS, May 7.—The diffigure of the Sultan's Order them, and their own children and children's children will play after them, for the fashions in these matters never seem to change.

Men who are familiar with the foreign postings. The Ambarous is the companies the pattent and glilapidated and patched "bar'l hoop" to the petted and patched "bar'l hoop" to the children who jump rope is their tender age. The rope jumping precodous. Little tots of five and six show practice and agility quite remarkable. In the evenings the streets resound with the voices of children playing "prisoner's base" and "important article of commerce, imported by a Bulgarian house from German firms in the propertion of the Sudan in 1300 has been very favorable, atthough the projected rail-thing in record to the children who jump rope is their tender age. The rope jumping peace of the Sudan in 1300 has been very favorable, atthough the projected rail-thing in record to the children who jump rope is the tender age. The rope jumping peace precordus. Austria, as does also sugar, which is ship to can can coast with the interior, has fort, Germany: been completed. Commerce moves by It is the custom in the university of Roches-caravan in the direction of Tripoli and ler for the professors to give various com-Morocco. Linen fabrics come mostly from Austria, as does also sugar, which is shipped in powdered form in water-tight sacks. Cotton goods are mostly of English manufacture. Perfumeries are an important article of commerce, imported sacks. Cotton goods are mostly of English manufacture. Perfumeries are an important article of commerce, imported by a Bulgarian house from German firms in Leipzig. One caravan recently contained \$4,000 worth of such perfumeries. "Tea is also much in demand. Notions and tinware, nails, chains, locks, iron, and brass wire, and copper bars of medium size are mostly of German origin. The caravans also carry jewelry from Austria, Germany, and Italy."

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Superstitions Candidate.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.) teen, as all men know, is a most unlucky num-ber."

Quick Time.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) "Did you meet any Philadelphia girls at At-ntic City?" "Yes, and I proposed to one."
"What did she say?"
"She told me to come back at

> An Easier Process (From the Philadelphia Times.)

"Here's a curious case. A bartender in St. Louis, the doctors claim, is turning to chalk."
"Under the circumstances I'd think it more natural for him to turn to drink." Must Be in Siyle. (From Judge.)

Mr. Newlywed—If—if I should be killed by this automobile. Marie, I want no weeping at my funeral. I want everybody to be cheerful.

Mrs. Newlywed—Nonsense, John. I shall have to weep a little just for the looks of the thing.

Who Can Tell? (From the Yonkers Statesman.)

Bill-Example is a great thing.

Jill-That's so; but what are you thinking of "Why, I see up in Albany, where the Legislature meets, a minister is to speak, next Sunday, on "What Are We Here For?"

Not the Usual Luck.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) and trod on a snake, got stung by a wruined my spring suit with grass stains.

Just Like a Woman. (From the Philadelphia Times.)

It was the worst domestic storm they had ever accountered. encountered. "You don't deserve even hanging," he said as he left the house.
"I deserve it better than you do!" she sent after him as a parting shot.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There are in use in the world at present 8,900 ons of gold and 170,600 tons of silver. Kangaroos can jump eleven feet in height gainst a deer's best record of nine feet six

About forty-eight miles from Deadwood, S. D.,

a mountain of good size which the prospers say is almost solid copper. that there are already artificia stone plants in Australia, South Africa It is believed that the figures of the recent English census will prove more reliable than any similar returns previously made.

A regimental surgeon finds that soldiers can march better with rubber than with hard heels, as they obviate the jar to the system. No equal area of the earth's surface has produced profitably a variety of the fruits of tree, vine, and chrub, equal to that of California.

Electric windlasses to replace steam winches are about to be installed by the White Star line for hoisting cargo on the company's piers. Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proper-tion to their population than any other coun-tries in the world; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have most.

The largest block of granite ever quarried is being used in the construction of the Bleachy Head lighthouse, England. It comes from Corn-wall, and weighs 1,400 tons.

A Yonkers (N. Y.) physician writes to the 'London Lancet' that he has had most satisactory results in many cases of diphtheria by ad-ninistering antitoxin by the mouth. During the past twenty years the number of

public libraries in the United States has more than doubled. There are now almost, if not quite 5,060, and they possess about 40,000,000 The numerous restrictions recently placed upon the manufacture of matches in Ireland have led to the closing of two factories in Belfast. About 400 operatives have been thrown out of

Engineers have taken a hint from the beaver in building a dam with an arch facing the cur-rent. It is said that they are indebted to the clam for the idea of using a weter jet in sinking piles in sand.

The gold dug from Autsralia and California nce their mines were discovered would fill a room 40 feet long and 20 feet wide and 20 feet high, and it is a problem to tell what its wealth, counted in dollars, would be.

The New York Co-operative Industrial Society, composed of members of trades unions, has been organized to start co-operative bakeries, groceries, and delicatessen stores, in which the working people can have a share of the profits in the same way as in Britain. A certain Paris millinery firm was established

a small way ten years ago. The first year its profits were \$3,160. The next year they had leaped to \$19,000, and in three years had reached \$234,000. The last year's balance showed \$413,000 on the right side of the ledger. In Adams county, Ind., there lives several thouand members of the Amish Church, who are re-

thusing to pay their taxes on religious grounds.
They absolutely refuse to make oath to any statement, and so far have declined to swear to the tax lists after making them out. In dealing with the famine in South Russia the authorities have adopted a novel method of testing the needs of the hungry. They tap the bodies of the hungry folk, and if anyone if found well fed he is denied the assistance of the famine funds and sent to prison to expiate his crime.

Tobocco raising has been prohibited by law nothing Egyptian about "Egyptian cigarettes" execpt that they are made in Egypt. The to-bacco all comes from Turkey, the paper from Austria, Germany, or Italy, and most of the labor employed is Greek.

The historic Burt mansion, in Abbeville, S. C., which has been_offered for sale, was once the "For the past decade," the American Consul adds, "strenuous and successful efforts have been put forth to establish factories, with the ultimate commercial independence of Hungary as the object."

which has been offered for sale, was once the scene of a Confederate Cabinet meeting, which was called by Jefferson Davis while a guest of Mr. Burt. At the meeting the career of the Confederacy was virtually ended, and there the great seal of the Confederate Government was seen for the last time.

There has been discovered in China a curi-ous picture, evidently of great antiquity, which is supposed to represent Noah's Ark resting on the top of Mount Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, but a Chinese manuscript recently unearthed follows very closely the story as recorded in the Bible. From Bombay comes the intelligence that rec-ords dating back to the first century of the Christian era have been discovered by Dr. Stein in the course of his explorations in Chinese Turkestan. The famous traveler and antiquarian came upon a store of some 300 documents, together with a quantity of clay seals and many incribed wooden tablets bearing dates A. D. 36 to A. D. 72.

orted fifms Astronomers tell us that refractory elements train- like iron, silicon, and carbon, perhaps dissolike fron, sincon, and carbon, perhaps disso-ciafed into simpler substances, are present as vapors in the atmosphere of the sun and that many others of our well-known elements, in-cluding hydrogen, are also present in this glow-ing atmosphere, while the heat of the sun's surface and that of the hotter stars is vastly higher than that of the electric furnace.

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It is stated that the wild boars in Windsor Great Park are to be shot by order of King Edward. The herd was presented to Queen Victoria by the King some years ago during a tour in India. The animals have largely increased in number, and have had to be killed off periodically. They have been a considerable source of aitraction to visitors, but they are dangerous, and several people have narrowly escaped injury. Among the peasants of Southern Italy, Sicily, Among the peasants of Southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia a curious malady has been noticed by physicians, which is caused by eating beans. One of the most remarkable effects of the malady is a species of intoxication resembling that produced by alcoholic drink. In some cases persons prelisposed to the malady are seized with the symptoms of intoxication if they pass a field where the bean plant is in flower, the odor alone sufficing to affect them.

The latest fad of critics, the "New York Press" says, is to rebel against the names of the months, says, is to rebel against the names of the months. They point out that it is absurd for Europeans and Americans of today to dedicate one-sixth of the year to memory of Julius Caesar and Augustus, to name a third after heathen gods and goddesses, to have two months of doubtful nomenclature, and to designate the remaining four by misleading numerals, September being obviously ninth and not seventh in order.

The bush fires of Australia, one of the common terrors of the life of the early settlers, have apparently lost none of their horror. A correndent states that recently a great part of spondent states that recently a great part of four States was a mass of flame and smoke, rising from leagues of flaming forest and burning grass. Thousands of miles of fencing, hundreds of farms and orchards, disappeared in this fiery furnace. Huge flocks of sheep, mobs of cattle, tens of thousands of kangaroos, wallabies, opossums, parrots, and lories were burned alive. Tales of terrible races for life in coaches, carts, and even by mounted men filled the papers.

In an island in the Lake of Bombon is the cemarkable Taal volcano, which is readily acremarkable Taal volcano, which is readily accessible from Manila, writes a correspondent in the "New York Herald." Its central crater is oval in shape, a mile and a quarter across the greatest diameter, and has within its rim two lakes of hot water, one yellow and the other greet, and a small active cone fifty feet in height, from which escape steam and sulphurous gases. The strange colors of the waters are due to the presence of chemicals evolved in subterranean laboratories. The greatest eruption of Taal took place in 1754, wiping out four villages. Apparently the volcanic ash lends wonderful ictility to the soil, and presently a new growth of bamboo and palms appear where desolation had reigned.